

## A BIG BOOM FOR THE FAIR.

NEW YORK SHOWS WHAT SHE CAN  
DO WHEN STARTED.

The Brewers Pay Up, and the Standard Oil Company, Jay Gould, Western Union, and the Elevated Railroads Help to Swell the Subscription—Two More Such Days Would Complete the Standard Oil Fund for Half a Million Dollars.

New York is fully aroused at last. The \$3,000,000 Guarantee Fund had, the boom period as it were, been experienced since the books were opened, and \$811,259 poured into the fund from all sources. It seemed as if a concerted move had been made on all sides to show what New York could do when she fairly got to work. The brewers' subscription came in to the amount of \$362,767, the Standard Oil Company reported, through its President, a subscription of \$100,000. Jay

Gold subscribed personally \$25,000, and put the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Manhattan Elevated Railway each down for a like amount. The grand total now foots up \$4,929,627, and it would only take two such days as yesterday to send the amount of subscription past the goal with a rush.

The Committee on Legislation of the

World's Fair in New York in 1932 yesterday issued a proclamation to the United States of America. The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney is Vice-Chairman, and W. E. D. Stokes Secretary. The proclamation begins by calling attention to the three public meetings held in Providence, New Orleans, and Milwaukee, to elicit an opinion as to

the best place for the Fair in 1892, at which meetings Washington, the capitol of the country, New York, its chief city and seaport, and Chicago and St. Louis, its two great central cities, had their advocates. In each of these meetings Chicago had solicited beforehand the

consideration of the question and had spent weeks on the ground in obtaining pledges for Chicago before the meetings were held.

One of these meetings was at Providence on Oct. 8 and 15 last, and though Chicago sent her most eloquent advocate and leading citizen,

the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, decision was given in favor of New York. At the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and Industry meetings on Oct. 31 and Nov. 13, though the membership of the Chamber was 400, but 75 attended, and the vote was in favor of Chicago

by a majority of five. The meetings were brought about by the managers, solicitors, and agents of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Pullman Car Company who came from Chicago and "crowded" the meeting. By these means as well as by the efforts of the

business men of Chicago with their correspondents at New Orleans, who had been working for many weeks and obtaining pledges of votes in advance of the arguments, the result was obtained.

grams were received, the proclamation continues, from Gov. Hill, ex-President Cleveland, Gen. Sherman, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Roswell P. Flower, Erasmus Wiman, Francis B. Thurber, and others of the bankers and merchants of this city. Mr. Depew's telegram expresses well the New York

To the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Louisiana,  
New Orleans :

Mr. Stokes of our committee has prepared and sent you an argument, which I trust will be read, and to it I beg to add: That New York is the metropolis of the

North American continent is undisputed. If a World's Fair for England were held in Manchester or Birmingham, for France in Lyons, for Italy in Venice, it would be local and national. The world would recognize it as international; only at London or Paris or Rome.

New York has selected the site, will raise the money, has the accommodations, and is the one city which all Americans as well as all foreigners would select to visit if limited in their travels to one great centre, and New

New York has more Southerners than almost any city of the South. More Western men than almost any city of the West. More Yankees than Boston. More Irish than Dublin. More Germans than any city in Germany outside of Berlin. New York and London are the cosmopolitan centres of the world. Other cities argue that the Fair will help them and their tributary territory. New York recognizes the growth, greatness, and

tion in national or International Exhibitions for their benefit, but it is submitted that an exhibit of the world's progress and development, which to be a fitting celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, by Columbus must surpass all previous displays of arts and industries cannot be a local subject for local competitions. It must begin where its international character will be understood by all the Governments of the earth and where the whole country

will share in the benefits of its surprising success.

**Thomas C. Platt telegraphed:**

If the fair is to be international, New York is the only place where it can be held. I am sure that the merchants of New Orleans—the second port of the country—will support New York, for we are in earnest in securing the location.

**"We ask no pledges or promises, and make**

"New York looks at the Exposition in its serious aspects. We do not follow Chicago in planning a great business advertisement and a great speculation by the aid of the United States Government, for a boom in property and in business, in which poor men are to have

plenty of work, with high pay, and every boarding house keeper is to reap a huge harvest and become a millionaire. Nor do we bring the question into politics and trade votes for Congressmen who will favor us: nor do we seek by personal and business solicitation to obtain pledges and promises of the votes in Congress which will decide the location.

"Nor does New York issue \$10 subscription notes and sell them through the shops and the streets for 20 cents each, or give them away and then count them up at their face value as cash subscriptions, when in some cases they have only the 20 cents, and in other cases the name only without a cent. Even in that way, the boasted subscription of ten millions has

dwindled to less than five, and has no more value than the 2 per cent. that they say has been paid for it, and which is all devoted to their profligate 'preliminary expenses'—entertainments and employment of orators. She, 'the centre of the Continent,' knows that she can borrow the money in New York, the great financial and commercial

metropolis which has so often proved a staff to her; and we will gladly lend it to her, for her credit and enterprise are great. Her subscription books are closed to the public. The list has never been published in her newspapers as ours are daily. The controversies among her real estate speculators over a site have been suppressed, and will soon break out

"On the contrary, in New York the whole estimated increase of business for the year of the Exposition does not exceed an average of two weeks of our ordinary business. New York is not at all captivated with the expectation of pecuniary profit. There is no such class here as the leading and wealthy men of Chicago. Our capitalists are more of the retired

Our wealthy citizens are most of course, to be drawn from active business, and are as much interested in the prosperity of Chicago and the other States and cities of the country as of New York itself. We look upon the Fair as an international one embracing the whole world. It will either be a credit to the whole country, or, if it fails, a disgrace, not only to the country, but especially to the city where it is undertaken.

In this respect the whole country is far ahead of the narrow Chicago idea of an overgrown agricultural fair. St. Louis, which for this purpose is much better situated than Chicago, sees this point clearly.

"Very many members of Congress from all parts of the country have written to us, recognizing the preëminent merits of the New York

idea, but we ask no pledges. They have written also that Chicago has represented that New York did not want the Fair, and have solicited pledges on that misstatement. They add that pledges so obtained are not binding. It is not an affair gotten up to help any city or any section, nor to promote any sectional rivalry or money making scheme. It is for the

glory of the whole country, and to exalt it among the nations of the earth. When this location is settled the question will be, What is best for the whole country? and we go before Congress without one member pledged or even asked for his vote or his favor. They will judge what is for the honor of the country, without regard to New York or Chicago, and in this point New York has no controversy with Chi-

"The influences of political deals, pledges, entertainments, free barrooms and brass bands we leave to Chicago exclusively. This is the dignified, manly course, as we conceive it, and if we are beaten we will content ourselves with the release from a duty which patriotism and

love for the whole country alone have induced us to undertake. Chicago will then have to master the problem how to make her show an international one in an inland city, which has not even to-day accommodations sufficient to house decently her present traveling public, and to make an international affair of an occurrence which, at the best, by the capitals